Exhibit A7

N

08106213

08106215

08106504

CRYSTAL AIR

08106212

UN137434

ELKS CLUB DR

ELKS CLUB

08106503

08106410

08106502

08106409

08106408

08106419

08106501

08106407

UN137431

08106421

PIONEER PIONEER TRL

GARBAGE DUMP

08106607

08103109

AP
Site 9 (63)

08106413

08106405

08106606

08106414

08106605

08106415

08106610

UN137480

TIONONTATI

08106416

08106609

UN137486

08112101

08106602

08106601

0 0.005 0.01   0.02   0.03   0.04
08107411   Miles

08112102

08107410

Exhibit B7-Land Use

N

08106213

08106215

R1

08106504

08106212

CRYSTAL AIR

ELKS CLUB DR

UN137434

08106503

ELKS CLUB

R1

08106410

08106502

08106409

08106408

08106501

08106419

UN137431

R1

08106407

PIONEER PIONEER TRL

08106421

GARBAGE DUMP

08106413

08106607

08103109

FR-160

08106405

Site 9 (63)

08106414

08106606

08106415

08106605

TIONONTATI

08106610 R1

UN137480

08106416

08106609

UN137486

08112101

08106602

R1

08106601

TC

0 0.005 08107411 0.02 0.03 0.04

08112102

Miles

08107410

Exhibit C7-Zoning

verizon✓

Client:

MM

Meridian Management LLC
785 Oak Grove Road E2
Suite 251
Concord, CA 94518
T 707.592.5924
www.meridian.management

Project Architect:

EPIC
WIRELESS GROUP LLC
Connecting a Wireless World

222 W. LOCKEFORD STREET
SUITE 9
LODI, CA 95240

Site Agent:

100% Construction Drawings

Drawing Phase:

SC SOUTH LAKE TAHOE 063
PROW PIONEER TRAIL
(NEAR) 8-14 PIONEER TRAIL
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CA 96150
PSL #471236

Site Name:

Professional Seal:

Rev.	Date	Description
01	04/02/18	Constr. Dwgs 90%
02	04/02/18	Constr. Dwgs 100%

Project No.:

Date: 04/02/18   Job No.:

Scale: AS SHOWN   CAD File:

Designed By: JG   Checked: RB

ELEVATIONS

Sheet Title:

A.3
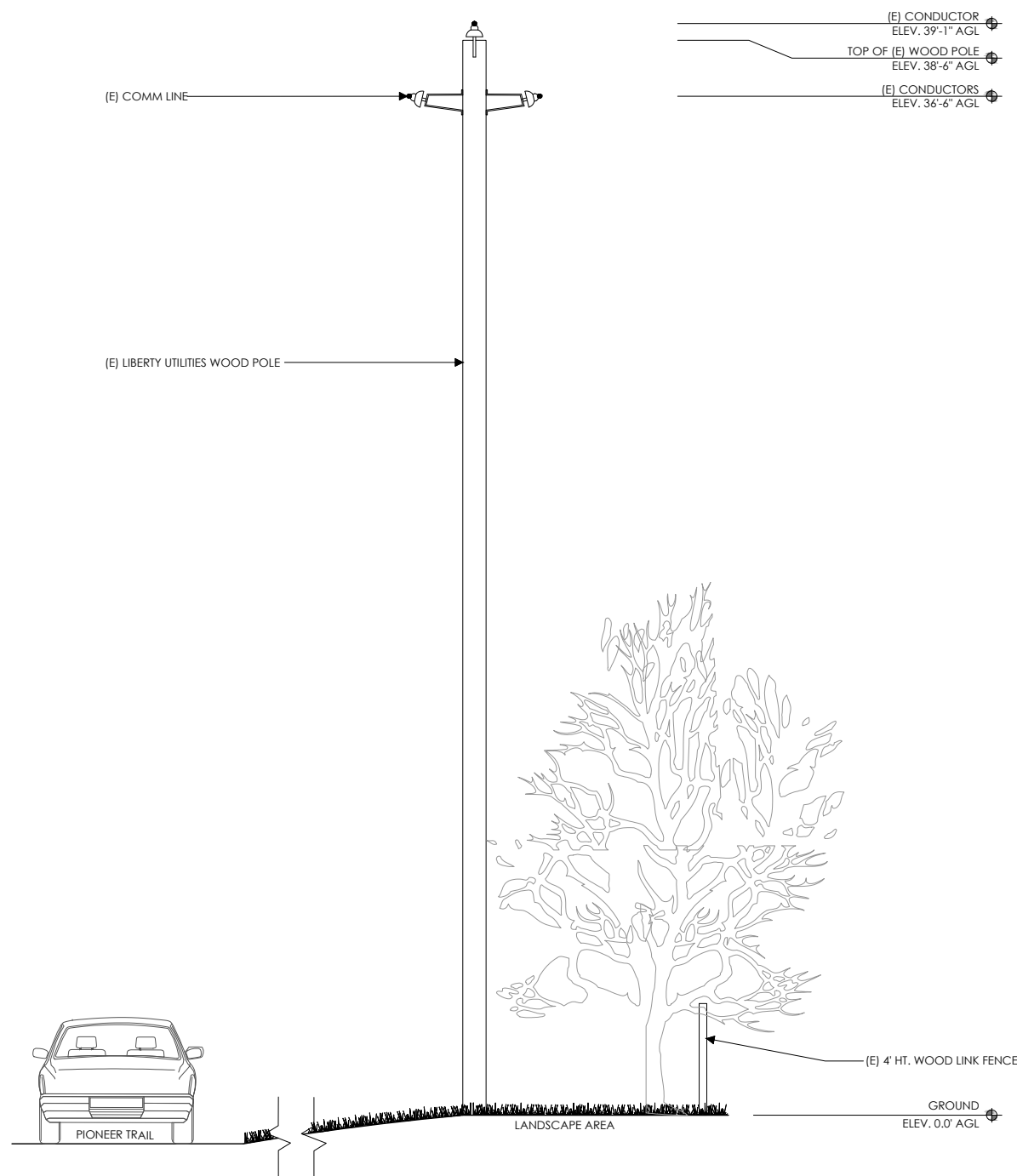
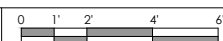Sheet No.:

Existing Elevation Labels

(E) CONDUCTOR
ELEV. 39'-1" AGL

TOP OF (E) WOOD POLE
ELEV. 38'-6" AGL

(E) CONDUCTORS
ELEV. 36'-6" AGL

(E) COMM LINE

(E) LIBERTY UTILITIES WOOD POLE

(E) 4' HT. WOOD LINK FENCE

GROUND
ELEV. 0.0' AGL

PIONEER TRAIL

LANDSCAPE AREA

Proposed Elevation Labels

(E) COMM LINE

(E) LIBERTY UTILITIES WOOD POLE

(N) 3"Ø SCH. 80 POWER CONDUIT FROM WEATHERHEAD TO GROUND

POLEWARE DUAL MID-MOUNT BRACKET, OR EQUAL (2 / A-6)

(N) BACK-TO-BACK PANEL ANTENNAS FACING UP AND DOWN STREET (7 / A-5) (1 / A-7)

(N) 3"Ø SCH. 80 COAX CONDUIT FROM DIPLEXERS TO ANTENNAS

2 (N) DIPLEXERS INSIDE POLEWARE DIPLEXER SHROUD, OR EQUAL (3 / A-5)

(N) RRUS4449 ON UNISTRUTS (1 / A-5)

(N) POLEWARE STANDOFF BRACKET, OR EQUAL (4 / A-8)

(N) POLEWARE RRU SHROUD, OR EQUAL (5 / A-6)

(N) RRUS8843 ON UNISTRUTS (6 / A-5)

(N) DISCONNECT SWITCHES (8 / A-5) (10 / A-5)

(N) RISER STANDOFF BRACKET, AS REQUIRED (4 / A-6)

(N) 4" DIA. CONC. FILLED STL. BOLLARD, TOTAL OF 2 (1 / A-6)

(E) CONDUCTOR
ELEV. 39'-1" AGL

TOP OF (E) WOOD POLE
ELEV. 38'-6" AGL

(E) CONDUCTORS
ELEV. 36'-6" AGL

TOP OF (N) ANTENNAS
ELEV. 30'-0" AGL

RAD CENTER OF (N) ANTENNAS
ELEV. 27'-10" AGL

BOTTOM OF (N) ANTENNAS
ELEV. 25'-8" AGL

TOP OF (N) RRU SHROUD
TOP OF (N) STANDOFF BRACKET
ELEV. 18'-0" AGL

CENTER OF DIPLEXERS
ELEV. 17'-4" AGL

BOTTOM OF RRUS4449
ELEV. 15'-4" AGL

BOTTOM OF RRUS8843
ELEV. 12'-6" AGL

BOTTOM OF RRU SHROUD
ELEV. 12'-0" AGL
TOP OF (N) DISCONNECT SWITCH
ELEV. 11'-1" AGL

BOTTOM OF (N) DISCONNECT SWITCH
BOTTOM OF (N) STANDOFF BRACKET
ELEV. 9'-0" AGL

(N) SMALL CELL CABINET ON RAISED CONC. PAD, DOORS FACING ROAD (1 / A-8) (2 / A-8) (3 / A-8)

(N) METER ATTACHED TO SIDE OF SMALL CELL CABINET (BEHIND) (5 / A-5)

(E) 4' HT. WOOD LINK FENCE

GROUND
ELEV. 0.0' AGL

PIONEER TRAIL

LANDSCAPE AREA

9' STANDOFF BRACKET

6'

Exhibit D7 - Site 9 (63)

	SCALE	
NORTHEAST ELEVATION - EXISTING	3/8" = 1'-0"	1
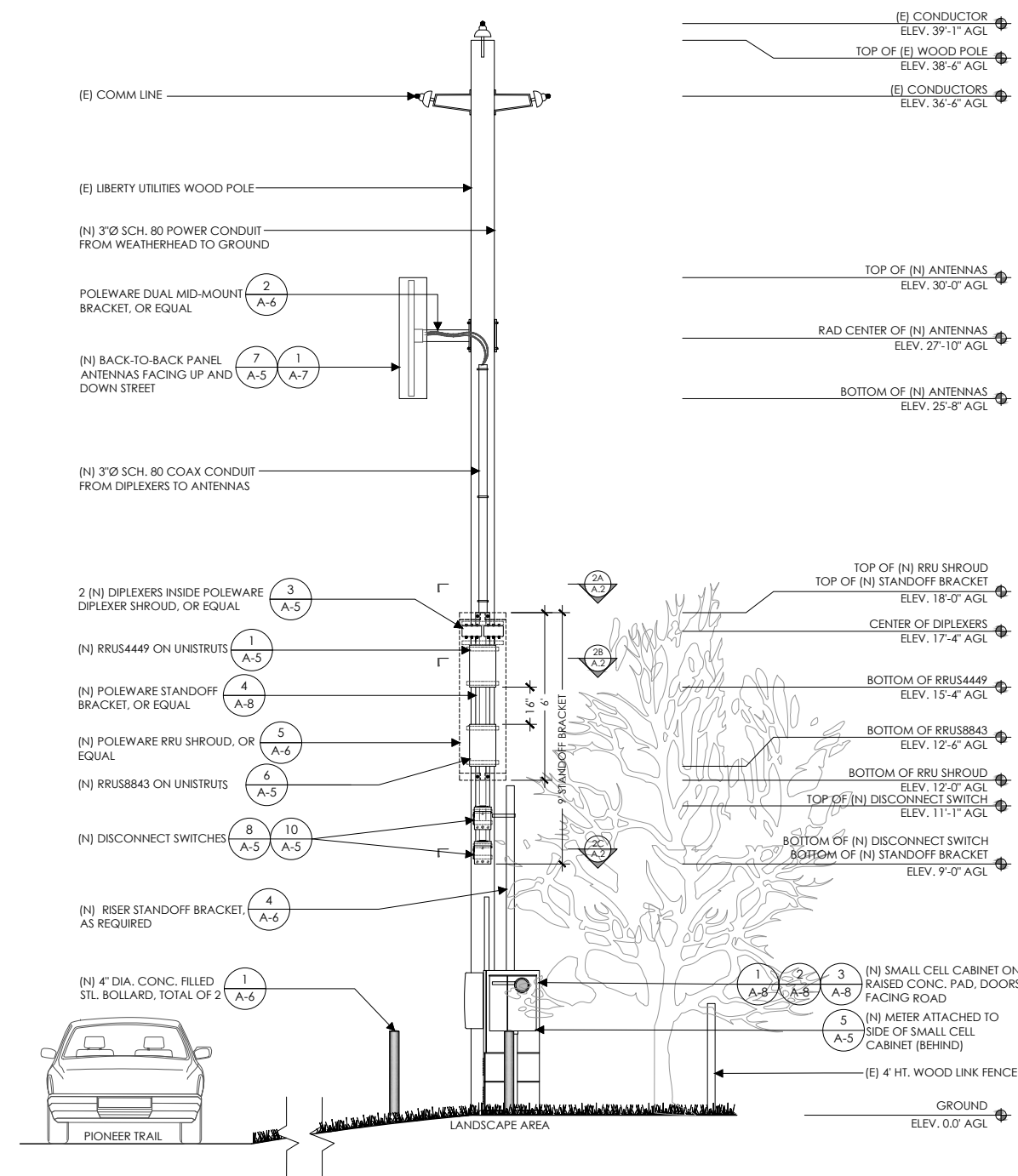
	SCALE	
NORTHEAST ELEVATION - PROPOSED	3/8" = 1'-0"	2

Panel 1 — RRUS4449
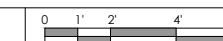
UNIT: ERICSSON RRUS4449 B5 B13 W/ PROTRUDING ITEMS

HEIGHT: 18 INCHES

WIDTH: 13.2 INCHES

LENGTH: 9.4 INCHES

WEIGHT: 70 LBS (EXCLUDES MOUNTING HARDWARE)

RRUS4449 | **1**

Panel 6 — RRUS8843

UNIT: ERICSSON RRUS8843 W/ PROTRUDING ITEMS

HEIGHT: 18 INCHES

WIDTH: 13.2 INCHES

DEPTH: 11.3 INCHES

WEIGHT: 75 LBS

RRUS8843 | **6**

Panel 9 — POLE STEPS

STEP: POLE ⅝ X 10 INCH GALVANIZED

WEIGHT PER 100: 99 LBS

MANUFACTURER: AERIAL SERVICE COMPANY, INC.
1-800-256-5186
http://www.linemen-tools.com/

MODEL #: J1118

DESCRIPTION: POLE STEPS ARE USED ON WOOD POLES WHERE FREQUENT ACCESS TO POLE MOUNTED EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED. FLAT DRIVING SURFACE AND SHARP POINT EASE INSTALLATION. FETTER-DRIVE THREAD PERMITS REMOVAL WITH A WRENCH. HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED FOR CORROSION RESISTANCE. NOTCHED MARK ON STEP INDICATES PROPER DRIVING DEPTH.
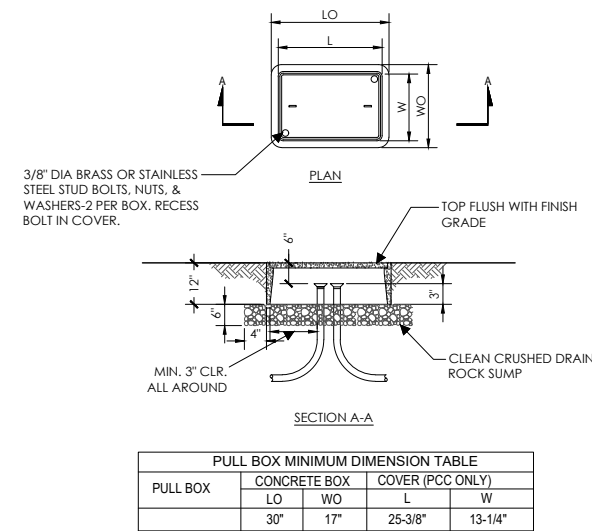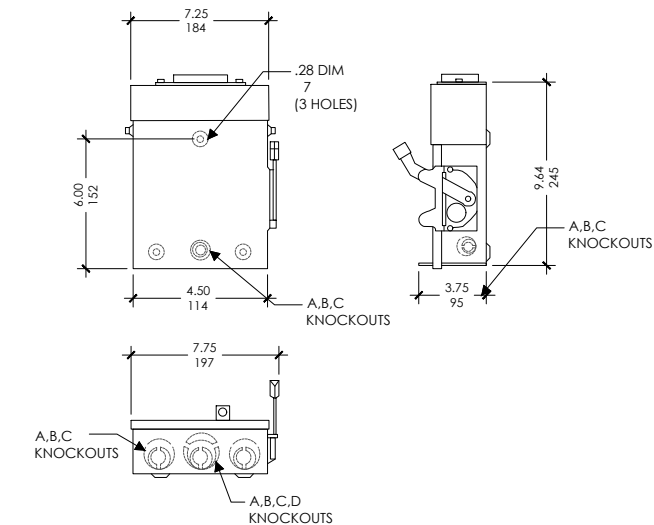
18"-24"
18"
18"
18"
18"
8'-6" TO 9'-0"

POLE STEP, TYP.

WOOD POLE

GROUND

POLE STEPS | **9**

Panel 2 — FIBER PULL BOX

LO
L
W
WO

PLAN

3/8" DIA BRASS OR STAINLESS STEEL STUD BOLTS, NUTS, & WASHERS-2 PER BOX. RECESS BOLT IN COVER.

TOP FLUSH WITH FINISH GRADE

MIN. 3" CLR. ALL AROUND

CLEAN CRUSHED DRAIN ROCK SUMP

SECTION A-A
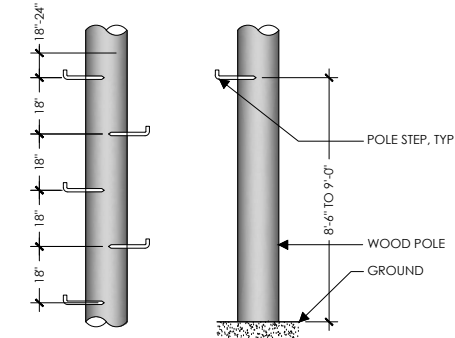
PULL BOX MINIMUM DIMENSION TABLE				
PULL BOX	CONCRETE BOX		COVER (PCC ONLY)	
	LO	WO	L	W
	30"	17"	25-3/8"	13-1/4"

FIBER PULL BOX | **2**

Panel 4 — NOT USED

NOT USED | **4**

Panel 7 — ANTENNA

HEIGHT: 52.7 INCHES

WIDTH: 16.1 INCHES

DEPTH: 11.8 INCHES

WEIGHT: 54.7 LBS

ANTENNA | **7**

Panel 10 — DISCONNECT SWITCH

7.25 / 184

.28 DIM 7 (3 HOLES)

6.00 / 152

4.50 / 114

A,B,C KNOCKOUTS

9.64 / 245

3.75 / 95

A,B,C KNOCKOUTS

7.75 / 197

A,B,C KNOCKOUTS

A,B,C,D KNOCKOUTS

SCALE
NOT TO SCALE

DISCONNECT SWITCH | **10**

Panel 3 — DIPLEXER

HEIGHT: 8.31 INCHES

WIDTH: 2.48 INCHES

DEPTH: 7.0 INCHES

WEIGHT: 4.4 LBS

* OR APPROVED EQUAL

DIPLEXER | **3**

Panel 5 — METER

UNIT: 100 AMP METER W/ TEST BYPASS

HEIGHT: 24 INCHES

WIDTH: 12 INCHES

DEPTH: 4-5/8 INCHES

Exhibit E7 - Site 9 (63)

METER | **5**

Panel 8 — DISCONNECT SIGNAGE
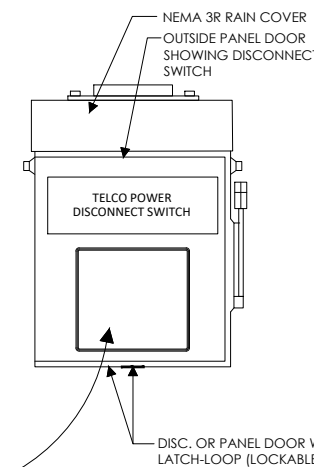
NOTE:
NEW PHENOLIC SIGN ATTACHED TO EXTERIOR PANEL

CONTRACTOR NOTE:
SITE ID WILL BE SITE ID, MARKET ID, SITE #, AND SITE NAME

NEMA 3R RAIN COVER
OUTSIDE PANEL DOOR SHOWING DISCONNECT SWITCH

NORMAL SHUT-DOWN PROTOCOLS:

1. Call 800-264-6620 NOC 24 HRS prior to schedule a shutdown day and time.
2. Give NOC the Node number _____.
3. On scheduled day of shutdown, pull the disconnect handle to the "OFF" position.
4. Call NOC when work is completed.

EMERGENCY SHUT-DOWN PROTOCOLS:

1. Call 800-264-6620 NOC immediately.
2. Give NOC the Node number _____.
3. Pull the disconnect handle to the "OFF" position.
4. Call NOC when work is completed.

TELCO POWER DISCONNECT SWITCH

DISC. OR PANEL DOOR W/ LATCH-LOOP (LOCKABLE)

DISCONNECT SIGNAGE | **8**

Panel 11 — RF WARNING SIGNAGE

Transmitting Antenna(s)
Radio frequency fields beyond this point MAY EXCEED the FCC Occupational exposure limit.
Obey all posted signs and site guidelines.
Call Verizon Wireless at 1-800-264-6620 PRIOR to working beyond this point.
STATE: _____ SWITCH: _____
SITE ID: _____
SECTOR / NODE: _____

⚠ CAUTION

ON WOOD POLES - SIGN ON ALUMINUM WITH SS SCREW TO THE POLE 3' BELOW ANTENNA

SIGN PLACEMENT:
AFFIX TO THE STRUCTURE 3-4' BELOW THE COMMERCIAL RF ANTENNA(S) OR 3' BELOW LOWEST POWER WIRE

SIGN COLOR: YELLOW

CONTRACTOR NOTE:
SITE ID WILL BE SITE ID, MARKET ID, SITE #, AND SITE NAME

RF WARNING SIGNAGE | **11**

Title Block

verizon✓

100% Construction Drawings

Drawing Phase:

SC SOUTH LAKE TAHOE 063
PROW PIONEER TRAIL (NEAR) 8-14 PIONEER TRAIL
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CA 96150
PSL #471236

Site Name:

Rev.	Date	Description
01	04/02/18	Constr. Dwgs 90%
02	04/02/18	Constr. Dwgs 100%

Project No.:

Date: 04/02/18   Job No.:

Scale: AS SHOWN   CAD File:

Designed By: JG   Checked: RB

EQUIPMENT DETAILS

Sheet Title:

A.5

Sheet No.:

Existing

Proposed

view from Pioneer Trail looking west at site

SC South Lake Tahoe 063
(NEAR) 8-14 PIONEER TRAIL, SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CA
Photosims Produced on 4-5-2018

verizon

Proposed Antenna

Proposed Equipment

Proposed Ground Equipment Painted Forrest Green

AdvanceSim
Photo Simulation Solutions
Contact (925) 202-8507

Exhibit F7 - Site 9 (63)

Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of Verizon Wireless, a personal wireless telecommunications carrier, to evaluate its small cell (No. 471236 "SC South Lake Tahoe 063") proposed to be sited in South Lake Tahoe, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency ("RF") electromagnetic fields.

Executive Summary

Verizon proposes to install directional panel antennas on a utility pole sited in the public right-of-way near 8–14 Pioneer Trail in South Lake Tahoe. The proposed operation will comply with the FCC guidelines limiting public exposure to RF energy.

Prevailing Exposure Standard

The U.S. Congress requires that the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") evaluate its actions for possible significant impact on the environment. A summary of the FCC's human exposure limits is shown in Figure 1. These limits apply for continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. The FCC limit for exposures of unlimited duration to radio frequency energy for various wireless services are as follows:

Wireless Service	Frequency Band	Occupational Limit	Public Limit
Microwave (Point-to-Point)	5–80 GHz	5.00 mW/cm^2	1.00 mW/cm^2
WiFi (and unlicensed uses)	2–6	5.00	1.00
BRS (Broadband Radio)	2,600 MHz	5.00	1.00
WCS (Wireless Communication)	2,300	5.00	1.00
AWS (Advanced Wireless)	2,100	5.00	1.00
PCS (Personal Communication)	1,950	5.00	1.00
Cellular	870	2.90	0.58
SMR (Specialized Mobile Radio)	855	2.85	0.57
700 MHz	700	2.40	0.48
[most restrictive frequency range]	30–300	1.00	0.20

Power line frequencies (60 Hz) are well below the applicable range of this standard, and there is considered to be no compounding effect from simultaneous exposure to power line and radio frequency fields.

General Facility Requirements

Small cells typically consist of two distinct parts: the electronic transceivers (also called "radios") that are connected to the traditional wired telephone lines, and the passive antennas that send the wireless signals created by the radios out to be received by individual subscriber units. The transceivers are typically mounted on the support pole or placed in a cabinet at ground level, and they are connected to

Exhibit G7 - Site 9 (63)

the antennas by coaxial cables. Because of the short wavelength of the frequencies assigned by the FCC for wireless services, the antennas require line-of-sight paths for their signals to propagate well and so are installed at some height above ground. The antennas are designed to concentrate their energy toward the horizon, with very little energy wasted toward the sky or the ground. This means that it is generally not possible for exposure conditions to approach the maximum permissible exposure limits without being physically very near the antennas.

Computer Modeling Method

The FCC provides direction for determining compliance in its Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Radiation," dated August 1997. Figure 2 describes the calculation methodologies, reflecting the facts that a directional antenna's radiation pattern is not fully formed at locations very close by (the "near-field" effect) and that at greater distances the power level from an energy source decreases with the square of the distance from it (the "inverse square law"). The conservative nature of this method for evaluating exposure conditions has been verified by numerous field tests.

Site and Facility Description

Based upon information provided by Verizon, including drawings by Meridian Management LLC, dated April 2, 2018, it is proposed to install two CommScope Model SBNHH-1D65A directional panel antennas on a cross-arm to be added to the existing utility pole sited in the public right-of-way on the west side of Pioneer Trail, south of its intersection with Elks Club Drive in South Lake Tahoe. The antennas would employ no downtilt, would be mounted at an effective height of about 28 feet above ground, and would be oriented toward 30°T and 200°T. The maximum effective radiated power in any direction would be 5,640 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 2,010 watts for AWS, 1,970 watts for PCS, 790 watts for cellular, and 870 watts for 700 MHz service. There are reported no other wireless base stations at the site or nearby.

Study Results

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum RF exposure level due to the proposed Verizon operation is calculated to be 0.050 mW/cm^2, which is 7.3% of the applicable public exposure limit. The maximum calculated level at the top-floor elevation of any nearby building is 5.2% of the public exposure limit. It should be noted that these results include several "worst-case" assumptions and therefore are expected to overstate actual power density levels from the proposed operation.
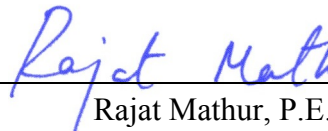
Recommended Mitigation Measures

Due to their mounting location and height, the antennas would not be accessible to unauthorized persons, and so no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. To prevent occupational exposures in excess of the FCC guidelines, it is recommended that appropriate RF safety training, to include review of personal monitor use, be provided to all authorized personnel who have access to the antennas. No access within 18 feet at the same height as the antennas, such as might occur during certain maintenance activities on the pole, should be allowed while the small cell is in operation, unless other measures can be demonstrated to ensure that occupational protection requirements are met. It is recommended that an explanatory sign[*] be posted at the antennas and/or on the pole below the antennas, readily visible from any angle of approach to persons who might need to work within that distance.

Conclusion

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that operation of the small cell proposed by Verizon Wireless near 8–14 Pioneer Trail in South Lake Tahoe, California, will comply with the prevailing standards for limiting public exposure to radio frequency energy and, therefore, will not for this reason cause a significant impact on the environment. The highest calculated level in publicly accessible areas is much less than the prevailing standards allow for exposures of unlimited duration. This finding is consistent with measurements of actual exposure conditions taken at other operating small cells. Training authorized personnel and posting explanatory signs are recommended to establish compliance with occupational exposure limits.

Authorship

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration No. E-18063, which expires on June 30, 2019. This work has been carried out under his direction, and all statements are true and correct of his own knowledge except, where noted, when data has been supplied by others, which data he believes to be correct.

Rajat Mathur, P.E.
707/996-5200
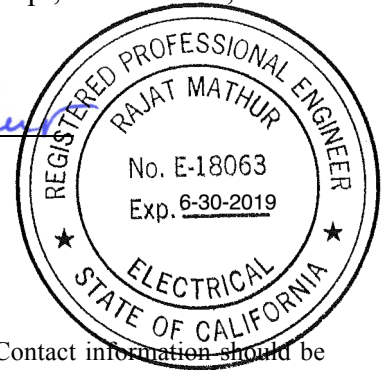
April 5, 2018

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[*] Signs should comply with OET-65 color, symbol, and content recommendations. Contact information should be provided (*e.g.*, a telephone number) to arrange for access to restricted areas. The selection of language(s) is not an engineering matter, and guidance from the landlord, local zoning or health authority, or appropriate professionals may be required. Signage may also need to comply with the requirements of California Public Utilities Commission General Order No. 95.

FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The FCC adopted the limits from Report No. 86, "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," published in 1986 by the Congressionally chartered National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements ("NCRP"). Separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits generally five times more restrictive. The more recent standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and approved as American National Standard ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006, "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," includes similar limits. These limits apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health.

As shown in the table and chart below, separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits (in *italics* and/or dashed) up to five times more restrictive:

Frequency	Electromagnetic Fields (f is frequency of emission in MHz)					
Applicable Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)		Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)		Equivalent Far-Field Power Density (mW/cm^2)	
0.3 – 1.34	614	*614*	1.63	*1.63*	100	*100*
1.34 – 3.0	614	*823.8/f*	1.63	*2.19/f*	100	*180/f^2*
3.0 – 30	1842/f	*823.8/f*	4.89/f	*2.19/f*	900/f^2	*180/f^2*
30 – 300	61.4	*27.5*	0.163	*0.0729*	1.0	*0.2*
300 – 1,500	3.54√f	*1.59√f*	√f/106	*√f/238*	f/300	*f/1500*
1,500 – 100,000	137	*61.4*	0.364	*0.163*	5.0	*1.0*
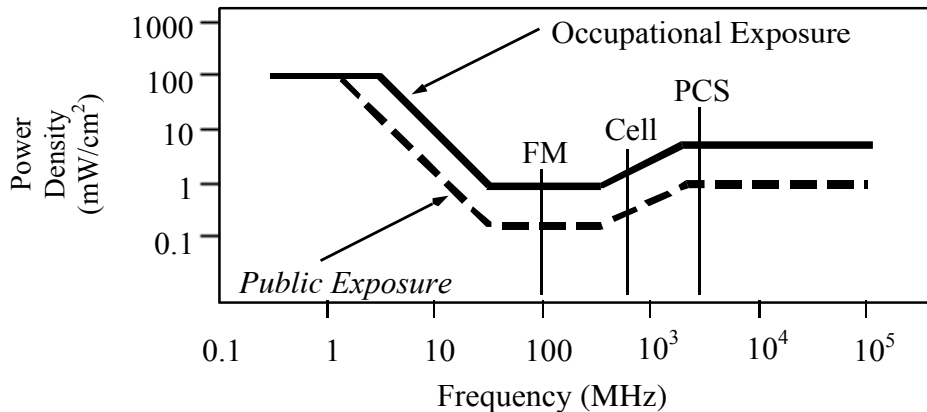
Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits, and higher levels also are allowed for exposures to small areas, such that the spatially averaged levels do not exceed the limits. However, neither of these allowances is incorporated in the conservative calculation formulas in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) for projecting field levels. Hammett & Edison has built those formulas into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radio sources. The program allows for the description of buildings and uneven terrain, if required to obtain more accurate projections.

RFR.CALC™ Calculation Methodology

Assessment by Calculation of Compliance with FCC Exposure Guidelines

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The maximum permissible exposure limits adopted by the FCC (see Figure 1) apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits.

Near Field.
Prediction methods have been developed for the near field zone of panel (directional) and whip (omnidirectional) antennas, typical at wireless telecommunications base stations, as well as dish (aperture) antennas, typically used for microwave links. The antenna patterns are not fully formed in the near field at these antennas, and the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) gives suitable formulas for calculating power density within such zones.

For a panel or whip antenna, power density $S = \dfrac{180}{\theta_{BW}} \times \dfrac{0.1 \times P_{net}}{\pi \times D \times h}$, in mW/cm2,

and for an aperture antenna, maximum power density $S_{max} = \dfrac{0.1 \times 16 \times \eta \times P_{net}}{\pi \times h^2}$, in mW/cm2,

where θ_{BW} = half-power beamwidth of the antenna, in degrees, and
P_{net} = net power input to the antenna, in watts,
D = distance from antenna, in meters,
h = aperture height of the antenna, in meters, and
η = aperture efficiency (unitless, typically 0.5-0.8).

The factor of 0.1 in the numerators converts to the desired units of power density.

Far Field.
OET-65 gives this formula for calculating power density in the far field of an individual RF source:

power density $S = \dfrac{2.56 \times 1.64 \times 100 \times RFF^2 \times ERP}{4 \times \pi \times D^2}$, in mW/cm2,

where ERP = total ERP (all polarizations), in kilowatts,
RFF = relative field factor at the direction to the actual point of calculation, and
D = distance from the center of radiation to the point of calculation, in meters.

The factor of 2.56 accounts for the increase in power density due to ground reflection, assuming a reflection coefficient of 1.6 (1.6 x 1.6 = 2.56). The factor of 1.64 is the gain of a half-wave dipole relative to an isotropic radiator. The factor of 100 in the numerator converts to the desired units of power density. This formula has been built into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radiation sources. The program also allows for the description of uneven terrain in the vicinity, to obtain more accurate projections.